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Mr. Webster's Speech,

In the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Mission to Panama; the amendment to the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, offered by M'Lane, being then under consideration.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am not ambitious of amplifiying this discussion. On the contrary, it is my anxious wish to confine the debate, so far as I partake in it, to the real and material questions before us.

Our judgment of things is liable, doubtless, to be affected by our opinions of men. It would be affectation in me, or in any one, to claim an exemption from this possibility of bias. I can say, however, that it has been my sincere purpose to consider and discuss the present subject with the single view of finding out what duty it devolves upon me, as a member of the House of Rrepresentatives. If any thing has diverted me from that sole aim, it has been against my intention.

I think, sir, that there are two questions, and two only, for our decision.—The first is, whether the House of Representatives will assume the responsibility of withholding the ordinary appropriation, for carrying into effect an Executive measure, which the Executive Department has constituted? The second, whether, if it will not withhold the appropriation, it will yet take the responsibility of interposing, with its own opinions, directions or instructions, as to the manner in which this particular Executive measure shall be conducted?

I am certainly, in the negative, on both these propositions. I am neither willing to refuse the appropriation, nor am I willing to limit or restrain the discretion of the Executive, beforehand, as to the manner in which it shall perform its own appropriate constitutional duties.—And, sir, those of us who hold these opinions have the advantage of being on the common highway of our national politics. We propose nothing new: we suggest no change; we adhere to the uniform practice of the government, as I understand it, from its origin. It is for those, on the other hand, who are in favor of either, or both, of the propositions, to show us the cogent reasons which recommend their adoption. The duty is on them to satisfy the House and the country that there is something in the present occasion which calls for such an extraordinary and unprecedented interference.

The President and Senate have instituted a public mission, for the purpose of treating with foreign States. The Constitution gives to the President the power of appointing, with the consent of the Senate, Embassadors and other public ministers. Such appointment is, therefore, a clear and unquestionable exercise of Executive power. It is, indeed, less connected with the appropriate duties of this House, than almost any other Executive act; because the office of a public minister is not created by any statute or law of our own Government. It exists under the law of nations, and is recognised as existing by our Constitution.—The acts of Congress indeed limit the salaries of public ministers: but they do no more. Every thing else in regard to the appointment of public ministers, their numbers, the time of their appointment, and the negotiations contemplated in such appointments, is matter for Executive discretion. Every new appointment to supply vacancies in existing missions, is under the same authority.—There are, indeed, what we commonly term standing missions, so known in the practice of the government, but they are not made so by any law. All missions rest on the same ground. Now the question in, whether the President and Senate, having created this mission, or, in other words, having appointed the ministers, in the exercise of their undoubted constitutional power, this House will take upon itself the responsibility of defeating its objects, and rendering this exercise of Executive power void?

By voting the salaries, in the ordinary way, we assume, as it seems to me, no responsibility whatever. We merely empower another branch of the government to discharge its own appropriate duties, in that mode which seems to itself more conducive to the public interests. We are, by so voting, no more responsible for the manner in which the negotiation shall be conducted, than we are for the manner in which one of the Heads of Department may discharge the duties of his office.

On the other hand, if we withhold the ordinary means, we do incur a heavy responsibility. We interfere to prevent the action of the Government according to constitutional forms and provisions.—It ought constantly to be remembered that our whole power, in the case, is merely incidental. It is only because public ministers must have salaries, like other officers, and because no salaries can be paid, but by our vote, that the subject is referred to us at all. The Constitution vests the power of appointment in the President and Senate; the law gives to the President even the power of fixing the amount of salary, within certain limits; and the only question here, is upon the appropriation. There is no doubt that we have the power, if we see fit to exercise it, to break up the mission, by withholding the salaries; we have power also to break up the Court, by withholding the salaries of the Judges, or to break up the office of President, by withholding the salary provided for it by law. All these things, it is true, we have the power to do, since we hold the keys of the Treasury. But, then, can we rightfully exercise this power? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) with whom I have great pleasure in concurring on this part of the case, while I regret that I differ with him on others, has placed this question in a point of view which cannot be improved. These officers do, indeed, already exist. They are public ministers. If they were to negotiate a treaty, and the Senate should ratify it, it would become a law of the land, whether we voted their salaries or not. This shows that the Constitution never contemplated that the House of Representatives should act a part in originating negotiations, or concluding treaties.

I know, sir, it is a useless labour to discuss the kind of power which this House thus incidentally holds in these cases. Men will differ in that particular; and as the forms of public business and of the constitution are such, that the power may be exercised by this House, there will always be some, or always may be some, who feel inclined to exercise it.—For myself, I feel bound not to step out of my own sphere, and neither to exercise nor control any authority, of which the constitution has intended to lodge the free and uncontrolled exercise in other hands. Cases of extreme necessity, in which a regard to public safety is to be the supreme law, or rather to take place of law, must be allowed to provide for themselves, when they arise. Reasoning from such possible cases, will shed no light on the general path of our constitutional duty.

Mr. Chairman, I have a habitual and very sincere respect for the opinions of the gentleman from Delaware; I can say with truth, that he is the last man in the House, from whom I should have looked for this proposition of amendment, or from whom I should have expected to hear some of the reasons which he has given in its support. He says, that, in this matter, the source from which the measure springs should have no influence with us whatever. I do not comprehend this; and I cannot but think the honorable gentleman has been surprised into an expression which does not convey his meaning. This measure comes from the Executive Power. How is it, then, that we are to consider it as entirely an open question for us; as if it were a legislative measure originating with ourselves? In deciding whether we will enable the executive to exercise his own duties, are we to consider whether we should have exercised them in the same way ourselves? And if we differ in opinion with the President and Senate, are we on that account to refuse the ordinary means? I think not; unless we mean to say that we will exercise ourselves, all the powers of the Government.

But the gentleman argues, that although, generally, such a course would not be proper, yet in the present case, the President has especially referred the matter to our opinion, that he has thrown off, or attempted to throw off, his own constitutional responsibility; or, at least, that he proposes to divide it with us; that he requests our advice, and that we, having referred that request to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, have now received from that Committee their Report thereon.

Sir, this appears to me a very mistaken view of the subject; but if it were all so—if our advice and opinion had thus been asked, it would not alter the line of our duty. We cannot take, though it were offered, any share in Executive duty. We cannot divide their own proper responsibility with other branches of the Government. The President cannot properly act, and we cannot properly give our advice, as to the manner in which he shall discharge his duties. He cannot shift the responsibility from himself; and we cannot assume it. Such a course, sir, would confound all that is distinct in the constitutional assignment of our respective functions. It would break down all known divisions of power, and put an end to all just responsibility. If the President were to receive directions or advice from us, in things pertaining to the duties of his own office, what becomes of his responsibility to us and to the Senate? We hold the impeaching power. We are to bring him to trial in any case of mal-administration. The Senate are to judge him by the constitution & laws; and it must be singular, indeed, if, when such occasion should arise, the party accused should have the means of sheltering himself under the advice or opinions of his accusers. Nothing can be more incorrect, or more dangerous, than this pledging the House, beforehand, to any opinion, as to the manner of discharging Executive duties.

But, sir, I see no evidence whatever, that the President has asked us to take this measure upon ourselves, or to divide the responsibility of it with him. I see no such invitation or request. The Senate having concurred in the mission, the President has sent a message requesting the appropriation, in the usual and common form. Another message is sent in answer to a call of the House, communicating the correspondence, and setting forth the objects of the mission. It is contended that by this message, he asks our advice, or refers the subject to our opinion. I do not so understand it. Our concurrence, he says, by making the appropriation, is subject to our free determination. Doubtless it is so. If we determine at all we shall determine freely; and the message does no more than leave to ourselves to decide how far we feel ourselves bound, either to support or to thwart the Executive department in the exercise of its duties. There is no message, no document, no communication to us, which asks for our concurrence, otherwise than as we shall manifest it by making the appropriation.

Undoubtedly, sir, the President would be glad to know that the measure met the approbation of the House. He must be aware, unquestionably, that all leading measures mainly depend for success on the support of Congress. Still there is no evidence that on this occasion he has sought to throw off responsibility from himself, or that he desires of us to be answerable for any thing beyond the discharge of our own constitutional duties. I have already said, sir, that I know of no precedent for such a proceeding as the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Delaware. None which I think analogous has been cited. The resolution of the House, some years ago, on the subject of the slave trade, is a precedent the other way. A committee had reported that in order to put an end to the slave trade, a mutual right of search might be admitted and arranged by negociation. But this opinion was not incorporated as the gentleman now proposes to incorporate his amendment, into the resolution of the House. The resolution only declared, in general terms, that the President be requested to enter upon such negotiations with other powers as he might deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade. It is singular enough, and may serve as an admonition on the present occasion, that a negotiation having been concluded, in conformity to the opinions expressed, not, indeed, by the House, but by the committee, the treaty, when laid before the Senate, was rejected by that body.

The gentleman from Delaware himself says, that the constitutional responsibility pertains alone to the Executive department; and that none other has to do with it, as a public measure. These admissions seem to me to conclude the question; because, in the first place, if the constitutional responsibility appertains alone to the President, he cannot devolve it on us, if he would; and because, in the second place, I see no proof of any intention on his part, so to devolve it on us, even if he had the power.

Mr. Chairman: I will here take occasion, in order to prevent misapprehension, to observe, that no one is more convinced than I am, that it is the right of this House, and often its duty, to express its general opinion in regard to questions of foreign policy. Nothing, certainly, is more proper. I have concurred in such proceedings, and am ready to do so again. On those great subjects, for instance, which form the leading topics in this discussion, it is not only the right of the House to express its opinions, but I think it its duty to do so, if it should think the executive to be pursuing a general course of policy which the House itself will not ultimately approve. But that is something entirely different from the present suggestion. Here it is proposed to decide by our vote, what shall be discussed by particular ministers already appointed, when they shall meet the ministers of the other powers. This is not a general expression of opinion. It is a particular direction, or a special instruction. Its operation is limited to the conduct of particular men on a particular occasion. Such a thing, sir, is wholly unprecedented in our history. When the House proceeds, in the accustomed way, by general resolution, its sentiments apply, as far as expressed, to all public agents and on all occasions. They apply to the whole course of policy, and must necessarily be felt every where. But if we proceed by way of direction to particular ministers, we must direct them all. In short, we must ourselves furnish, in all cases, diplomatic instructions.

We now propose to prescribe what our ministers shall discuss, and what they shall not discuss at Panama. But there is no subject coming up for discussion there, which might not also be proposed for discussion either here or at Mexico, or the Capital of Colombia. If we direct what our ministers at Panama shall or shall not say on the subject of Mr. Monroe's declaration, for example, why should we not proceed to say also what our other ministers abroad, or our Secretary at home shall say on the same subject? There is precisely the same reason for one, as for the other. The course of the House, hitherto, sir, has not been such. It has expressed its opinions, when it deemed proper to express them at all, on great, leading questions, by resolution and in a general form. These general opinions, being thus made known, have doubtless always had, and such expressions of opinion doubtless always will have, their effect. This is the practice of the Government. It is a salutary practice; but if we carry it further, or rather, if we adopt a very different practice, and undertake to prescribe to our public ministers what they shall not discuss, we take upon ourselves that which, in my judgment, does not at all belong to us. I see no more propriety in our deciding now, in what manner these ministers shall discharge their duty, than there would have been in our prescribing to the President and Senate what persons ought to have been appointed ministers.

An honorable member from Virginia, who spoke some days ago (Mr. Rives,) seems to go still farther than the member from Delaware. He maintains, that we may distinguish between the various objects contemplated by the Executive in the proposed negotiation; and adopt some and reject others. And this high, delicate, and important trust, the gentleman deduces simply from our power to withhold the ministers' salaries. The process of the gentleman's argument appears to me as singular as its conclusion. He founds himself on the legal maxim, that he who has the power to give, may annex whatever condition or qualification to the gift he chooses. This maxim, sir, would be applicable to the present case, if we were the sovereigns of the country; if all power were in our hands; if the public money were entirely our own; if our appropriation of it were mere grace and favor; and if there were no restraints upon us, but our own sovereign will and pleasure. But the argument totally forgets that we are ourselves but public agents; that our power over the Treasury is but that of stewards over a trust-fund; that we have nothing to give, and therefore no gifts to limit, or qualify; that it is as much our duty to appropriate to proper objects, as to withhold appropriations from such as are improper; and that it is as clearly our duty to appropriate in a proper and constitutional manner, as to appropriate at all.

The same honorable member advanced another idea, in which I cannot concur. He does not admit that confidence is to be reposed in the Executive, on the present occasion, because confidence, he argues, implies only, that not knowing ourselves what will be done in a given case by others, we trust to those who are to act in it, that they will act right; and as we know the course likely to be pursued in regard to this subject by the Executive, confidence can have no place. This seems a singular notion of confidence; it certainly is not my notion of that confidence which the constitution requires one branch of the Government to repose in another. The President is not our agent, but, like ourselves, the agent of the People. They have trusted to his hands the proper duties of his office; and we are not to take those duties out of his own hands, from any opinion of our own that we should execute them better ourselves. The confidence which is due from us to the Executive, and from the Executive to us, is not personal, but official. It has nothing to do with individual likings or dislikings; but results from that division of power among Departments, and those limitations on the authority of each, which belong to the nature and frame of our government.

It would be unfortunate, indeed, if our line of constitutional action were to vibrate backward, and forward, according to our opinions of persons, swerving this way to-day, from undue attachment, and the other way to-morrow, from distrust or dislike. This may sometimes happen from the weakness of our virtues, or the excitement of our passions; but I trust it will not be coolly recommended to us, as the rightful course of public conduct.

It is obvious to remark, Mr. Chairman, that the Senate have not undertaken to give directions or instructions in this case. That body is closely connected with the President in Executive measures. Its consent to these very appointments is made absolutely necessary by the constitution; yet, it has not seen fit, in this or any other case, to take upon itself the responsibility of directing the mode in which the negotiations should be conducted.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I am for giving no instructions, advice, or directions in the case. I prefer leaving it where, in my judgment, the constitution has left it—to Executive discretion and Executive responsibility.

But, sir, I think there are other objections to the amendment. There are parts of it which I could not agree to, if it were proper to attach any such condition to our vote. As to all that part of the amendment, that asserts the neutral policy of the United States, and the inexpediency of forming alliances, no man assents to those sentiments more readily or more sincerely than myself. On these points, we are all agreed. Such is our opinion; such we know to be the opinion of the country. If it be thought necessary to affirm opinions which no one either denies or doubts, by a resolution of the House, I shall cheerfully concur in it. But there is one part of the proposed amendment to which I could not agree in any form. I wish to ask the gentleman from Delaware himself to reconsider it. I pray him to look at it again, and to see whether he means what it expresses or implies; for, on this occasion, I should be more gratified by seeing that the honourable gentleman himself had become sensible that he had fallen into some error, in this respect, than by seeing the vote of the House against him by any majority whatever.

That part of the amendment to which I now object, is that which requires, as a condition of the resolution before us, that the ministers "shall not be authorized to discuss, consider, or consult upon any measure which shall commit the present or future neutral rights or duties of these United States, either as may regard European nations, or between the several States of Mexico and South America."

I need hardly repeat, that this amounts to a precise instruction. It being understood that the minister shall not be authorized to discuss particular subjects, is a mode of speech precisely equivalent to saying, provided the ministers be instructed, or the ministers being instructed not to discuss those subjects. After all that has been said, or can be said, about the amendment being no more than a general expression of opinion, or abstract proposition, this part of it is an exact and definite instruction. It prescribes to the public ministers the precise manner in which they are to conduct a public negotiation; a duty manifestly and exclusively belonging, in my judgment, to the Executive, and not to us.

But if we possessed the power to give instructions, this instruction would not be proper to be given. Let us examine it. The ministers shall not "discuss, consider, or consult," &c.

Now, sir, in the first place, it is to be observed, that they are not only not to agree to any such measure, but they are not to discuss it. If proposed to them, they are not to give reasons for declining it. Indeed, they cannot reject it; they can only say they are not authorized to consider it. Would it not be better, sir, to leave those agents at liberty to explain the policy of our government, fully and clearly, and to show the reasons which induce us to abstain, as far as possible, from foreign connections, and to act, in all things, with a scrupulous regard to the duties of neutrality?

But again: They are to discuss no measure which may commit our neutral rights or duties. To commit is somewhat indefinite. May they not modify, nor in any degree alter our neutral rights and duties? If not, I hardly know whether a common treaty of commerce could be negotiated; because all such treaties affect or modify, more or less, the neutral rights or duties of the parties: es-

[Continued on fourth page.]

Political.

To the Editor of the National Journal.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Randolph having defamed my private character in the Senate of the United States, I came to this place in the hope of prevailing on him, by a candid appeal to his judgment and magnanimity, to retract his accusations. With this view I addressed him the letter below, instructing the friend who bore it, to assure him it was inoffensive in language, and explanatory and pacific in its object. This precaution was used from a well founded apprehension that Mr. Randolph might object to receiving it. The gentleman who carried it made two ineffectual attempts to see Mr. Randolph: when believing that no interview would be allowed him, he enclosed it, accompanied by a note of his own, in which the above assurance, as to the character of the letter, was made. Notwithstanding, Mr. Randolph refused to receive it, or at least to read it, and returned it by the hands of a member from Virginia. Defeated in the reasonable hope, that Mr. Randolph would condescend to hear the defence of a citizen and constituent, whom he had unjustly assailed, and repair the injury he had inflicted, I ask of you the favor to make that defence known to the public. Elevated as he supposes, too high in rank and character to acknowledge me in any shape, as an equal, to challenge Mr. Randolph would only be to make myself ridiculous. Protected by his age, station, and infirmities, from personal violence, were I to seek redress in that way, I should be called a bully of the Administration, offend national decorum, and be laid by the heels by the Senate for a breach of privilege. All this Mr. Randolph knows; and secure in his Senatorial immunities, he rests on the slaughtered reputations of his fellow citizens. None are virtuous enough to escape his unsparing malignity, or obscure enough to elude the blast of his withering misanthrophy. Friendship is forgotten in the fumes of political intoxication, and female modesty itself flies, covered with blushes, from the Senate of the United States. In the same breath he scatters the ashes of the dead, and murders the fame of the living—and writes, in the same denunciation, a Jefferson and an Editor.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.

Washington, Friday, 5th May, 1826.

Sir: Having been absent from Richmond several days, I heard with much surprize on my return there, that you had deemed me worthy of a special castigation in your speech of Wednesday sn'ennight, on Mr. Branch's resolutions. On my arrival at this place this morning, I applied to Messrs. Gales and Seaton for a copy of your remarks, as far as I am concerned; but as they could not possibly be suddenly furnished, and learning that you were on the eve of leaving this place for England, all I can do at present is to state the charges as they have been verbally reported to me, accompanied by such explanations as I am sure will satisfy you that you have done me injustice.

I understand that you pronounced me —1st, A duellist: 2d, That I was the profligate son of a worthy father: 3d, That my press had been bought up by the Administration: 4th, That I had been disgraced by my transactions with the banks in Lynchburg, in consequence of which I had left that town for Richmond. These are the distinct charges as far as your remarks have been reported to me.

1. I abhor, sir, the character of a professed duellist as much as you can. No conduct of my life, no opinion that I have ever uttered or entertained, can justify the application of the epithet to me. On one occasion only, I was forced by circumstances to embrace that alternative or submit to disgrace. On that occasion, the mode in which the affair terminated, by the acknowledgment of the highminded young man who was my antagonist, that he had done me injustice, is the best evidence that I had not voluntarily sought the contest. Your friend Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Richmond, is acquainted with the circumstance, and I appeal with confidence to his statement, should you deem mine unworthy of credit. That there are situations that justify such a resort, your own conduct on two occasions of your life, foe as you are to the practice, sufficiently domonstrates.

Your second charge I presume is embraced in the other three, and I will therefore proceed to the third.

3. That my paper had been purchased up by the Administration. This charge, I presume, is based upon the fact, in part, that I was deputed in 1825, to carry despatches for the Government to Buenos Ayres. While I admit that that circumstance gives a plausibility to the charge, I do not doubt my ablility to satisfy you of its incorrectness. When I asked that appointment from the Secretary of State I told him that I desired neither emolument nor honor by it, nor was it possible by it to acquire either the one or the other. I told him further, that a deranged state of feelings made me desire a temporary absence from Virginia, and that my finances being unequal to the charge, that I should be happy to act as a *messenger* to the Government if any was shortly to be employed. I averred that I sought no office, and that I would exchange my business at home for no office which the Government could give me, and to which I might aspire. I have never asked any office. I never mean to ask any. I do not publish the laws "By Authority," or without authority. I would not apply for that appointment when the circulation of my paper entitled me to it, because I would not incur the imputations which are lavishly dealt upon those who have the misfortune to publish them. I do not advertise exclusively for the public departments in Washington, nor to any thing like the extent that the Enquirer does. Three or four members only of the Government subscribe to my paper; nor am I patronized in any irregular way. I support such measures of the Government, and such only, as I approve. I presume that this exercise of my natural and constitutional right of freedom of opinion and speech, ought not to subject me to so serious and disgraceful a charge.

4. That I had left Lynchburg in disgrace from my transactions with the banks. Now, sir, it so happens, that I never had a transaction with either of the banks in Lynchburg. I never borrowed from either of them. I never was an applicant directly or indirectly for their favors. This fact can be established by the evidence of every bank officer in the town. In another shape I had transactions with those institutions, if I may call them by that term. I joined a party, who believing the banks in that place mismanaged to the oppression of certain individuals, made annual efforts to effect a reform. As this was the weak party, I had sacrifices to incur in forming it, but nothing in any event to gain, individually. —That the citizens of Lynchburg did not consider me disgraced, is manifest from the fact of their giving me, the last year that I resided there, a unanimous vote, with four exceptions, for a seat in the General Assembly.

It has occurred to me as possible, from your habits of intimacy, that you may have derived your impressions concerning me, from Thomas Miller, esq. of Powhatan. I say not this in the way of "a leading question," but to refer you, if such be the fact, to an extract of a letter from that gentleman to the editors of the Enquirer. Having called upon those editors for the author of a piece signed Patrick Henry, in which I conceived charges to have been insinuated against my private integrity, Mr. Miller declared himself the author, and disclaimed the construction which I had put, in the following language:—"That from all he had heard of me, such a charge was out of the question, and he entirely disclaimed it." I mention this, that if you should have derived your unfavorable impressions from that gentleman, to satisfy you that he is convinced that they were erroneous.

Thus, sir, have I met, and I hope refuted, to your satisfaction, the disgraceful charges you made against me in the Senate of the United States. If this effect is produced on your mind, I then throw myself upon your magnanimity to acknowledge it, and to render me justice. Our relative situations give me an additional claim to this redress. Representing the sovereignty of Virginia, known to the whole Union, placed by your age and character so high in public opinion over me, I cannot hope to parry the effects of your denunciation, but by your own acknowledgment, that you have spoken under erroneons convictions. I, sir, was too obscure an individual to have deserved your Senatorial reprehension; but I hope I am not too obscure to be unworthy of that justice which every citizen has a right to expect from every other citizen. I have heard that you have adopted the rule never to give explanations. But your sense of moral obligation ought not to permit this rule to make you guilty of individual injustice. To that sense of eternal obligation I appeal —convinced at the same time, that you cannot wish to destroy the fame of an innocent man. Relying upon your candor, and confiding in the sufficiency of this explanation to remove your injurious impressions respecting me, I respectfully ask, that you will make an acknowledgment to that effect, to be published in the National Journal.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

At the close of Mr. M'Duffie's speech in support of his motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill to make appropriation for the Panama Mission on the 21st April, it is said in a letter from Washington, that he "with a good deal of bitterness of manner, counselled such members of Congress as might be friendly to the administration, not to indulge in the practice of writing home abusive letters; a species of attack, said he, far more to be dreaded, than that which calls a person to the field of honor —which has no terrors, he observed, for any one that deserves the name of a man—an attack which there were no means of repelling," &c." Mr. Webster rose and made a short but very able reply, which he commenced by saying, that if he was referred to as a friend of the administration, he would accept the gentleman's advice, with one modification, to strike out the words "friendly to the administration," so that the advice should run, in general terms, to all members of Congress, to abstain from abusive letters and anonymous attacks, of which he believed he had as much occasion to complain as any one. Mr. M'Duffie good humoredly said, from his place, that he accepted the modification."

Boston Sentinel.

Randolph appears to have a great antipathy to a *Johns.* This may be from what he knows of *John* of Roanoke.

General Intelligence.

From the National Journal.

The African Colony.—The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, have the satisfaction to state, that despatches have been received from the colony at Liberia, bearing date 23d January, 1826. The communications from Mr. Ashmun, the indefatigable and intelligent agent there, are copious in detailing the condition of the Colony, in all the relations which it sustains. It appears that there is a degree of prosperity in the present, and security as to the future state of that establishment, which, with all their expectations, the friends of African Colonization, could scarcely have been led to hope. Through the accredited medium, the African Repository, the communications will be published at large; but, in the mean time, the following brief statement is submitted.

In all the internal concerns, and foreign relations of the Colony, there is every evidence of growing prosperity, strength, and security. The health of the Colonists, that first and great consideration, is as good as that of any community. Since June, 1825, to the date of the despatches, there have occurred five deaths, three adults and two children. The scorbutic ulcers which excited some apprehensions, have almost entirely disappeared, occasioning but one death. They occur as other diseases in the progress of acclimation during the first year, and exempt the subject of them from other and more fatal sickness. Those who are affected with pulmonary weakness and rheumatism, are entirely freed from these infirmities. After acclimation, the coloured emigrants acquire a perfect vigor of constitution, accomodation to the African climate, and ability to support every hardship which ordinary life or contingencies may impose. Many of the whites have fallen victims; to this number is added Mr. Sessions, who died on his return to America. While the black population, even under the privations and sufferings peculiarly incidential to the sickness on arrival, are found to bear the change with the safety—whatever the danger may have been, the increasing comforts which emigrants meet on their arrival, will tend to reduce it to one of a little moment.

The Colonists are under the influence of a mild, but energetic Government—one which is a terror to evil doers, and a protection to the good. As the settlement has increased in population, commerce and wealth, the moral character has advanced; the intelligence and virtue of the People evincing the capacity for self-government. The arrangements now making for the settlement of families on farms, promise that agriculture shall keep pace with commerce; and these two great sources of support and wealth, are now in such happy operation at Monrovia, as to assure the adequacy of the Colony to its own maintenance, in its present condition. The trade in rice, coffee, camwood, and ivory, is already considerable, and so regulated as to inspire the confidence of the natives in the liberal and fair dealings of the Colonists.

During the past year, two churches have been built. Five schools are in active operation, besides Sabbath schools: the children, emigrant and native, the latter sixty in number, are well instructed. The adults are busily engaged in finishing and improving their dwellings and property. Mechanics receive $2 per day, laborers from 75 cents to $1 25, with constant employment. The whole prospect is animating to the resident, and imposing to the numerous foreigners who resort to Monrovia. A vessel of ten tons, called the St. Paul, admirably fitted for the coasting trade, and for procuring supplies, has been built *by one of the colonists,* according to the plan, and under the direction of the agent. Several other boats belong to the establishment. Fort Stockton has been rebuilt, so as to be one of the most conspicuous, objects on the Cape, and with some other fortifications, renders the town perfectly secure against any foe. Two well disciplined companies, one of infantry, the other of artillery, present an active force, ready for any service, at a moment's warning. The emigrants from Boston have been received as "*brothers and sisters.*" To the American public, to the State and National Legislatures, to the free people of color, who may desire to emigrate, the Board of Managers declare, that a peaceful, healthful, prosperous community has been founded at Monrovia, and was, in January, the date of the last advices, in most flourishing circumstances; and they do therefore, with renewed confidence, declare their object worthy of the continued patronage of a generous, Christian People, and of its wise and patriotic Legislators.

In consequence of a piratical act, committed on a British merchant vessel, in Liberia Bay, and within our jurisdiction, by a Spanish slave trader, it became necessary for the agent at Monrovia to interfere, and destroy three slave factories within 10 miles of the town. In doing this, 116 miserable victims were rescued from slavery, and are now comfortably clothed, fed, and in progress of education, at Monrovia. The circumstances have been minutely detailed to the government, and the report to the board, assures them of the judicious, firm, and proper course of the agent. The neighbouring tribes have congratulated the colonists on their energetic measures, and in the language of the agent, "between Cape Mount and Trade Town, comprehending a line of 140 miles, not a slaver now dares to attempt his guilty traffic."

A settlement thus formed on the African Coast, on a most salubrious spot, with a fine fertile territory, enjoying the respect and confidence of the natives, with a Government in systematic operation; with a military force competent to its perfect protection; with Christian and civil Institutions of the purest character; affixing the seal of performance to the promises, and of reality to the hopes of the friends of Colonization; speaks to the people of this enlightened country, with an emphasis, which, it is hoped, will not be lost on the patriot and statesman. May Heaven direct the attention of the wise and good amongst us to the Colony of Liberia, as the means of averting calamity from our land, of securing the happiness of a large portion of our fellow creatures, of freeing our political institutions from their only blemish, and thus constituting our nation the fairest, as it is the freest on the globe.

The Board of Managers have, under the blessings of Providence, accomplished an important object. It is where they end, that the National and State Legislatures must commence, if the work is to be carried on to its desired completion. The appeal is sounded from America and Africa; dictated by Christianity, humanity, and national policy, it will be heard and answered by a nation's approbation and energies.

TWO GREAT NATIONS.

Sir A. Campbell, General of the British forces in India, after having concluded an armistic with the Burmese, gave a splendid entertainment to the Indian commissioners, twelve in number, who were punctual in their attendance, and did ample justice to the dinner, in the course of which a bumper was drank to the health of the King and Royal Family of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners appeared to be much delighted with the attentions they experienced, observing that the meeting of the Chiefs of the two contending armies at a public entertainment, in the midst of war, was an extraordinary proof of mutual good faith and confidence, and worthy of *two such great and civilized nations,* who, they hoped, would never encounter each other again in arms. And Atawoon added, that the sun and moon were under an eclipse, but that, when peace was restored, they would shine in the astonished world with increased brilliancy and splendour!

Balt Gaz.

*Impressment....*It is positively stated that Capt. Clevering, of H. B. Majesty's ship Redwing, impressed two of the crew of the brig Pharos, of Boston, while she lay in the harbor of Sierre Leone. Captain Merchant, who commanded the brig, when he applied for his men, is said to have been treated with great indignity. A few days after Com. Bullen, having arrived, ordered the release of one of the men, because he had an American "protection," but detained the other as an Englishman, for the want of one!

This is the first case of impressment, we believe, that has occurred since the late war, and we shall be much surprised, indeed, if it is not met with a resolution that it shall be the last. The British pretended "right of search" is sustained by Com. Bullen, as well in the release of one of the men, because that he had "a protection," as in detaining the other because he had none. We did hope that the practice of granting protections had long since ceased. It partially admits the right of examining the crews of our vessels, which the national feeling will not, at this day, admit of, and which must not be allowed: and the retaining of the seaman, because he was without a paper protection, shews that the British officers yet feel themselves authorised to act as judges, jurors and executioners of our people. This will not be permitted.—If the case is made out to the President as it is stated in the papers, we feel perfectly confident, that a positive understanding will be demanded on this interesting subject at once; and though Great-Britain may hold out for the principle, she will be required at least, to abstain from the practice.

Niles.

A letter from Monte Video, dated February 1st, represents the force of the Patriots in the Banda Oriental to be 7000 men, and that of the Buenos Ayreans, 3000, making in all an army of ten thousand. The writer appers to entertain little doubt of the final success of the Revolutionists.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, March 22.—"We have certain intelligence, that General Sucre has entered Paraguay with a considerable force, and it is said that the tyrant Francia has been taken prisoner. The inhabitants, it appears were overjoyed at the coming of General Sucre, and greeted him, to a man, as their friend and deliverer."

The Governor of Cuba published a proclamation on the 18th April, prohibiting the importation of 'all books which oppose the Catholic religion, the royalty, rights and prerogative of the sovereign, or which in any other manner defended the rebellion of vassals or nations.' The masters and owners of vessels, as well as the proprietors of such property, and of immoral books, &c. are rendered responsible, and will be required to pay the value, if it does not exceed 200 dollars.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The Bill authorizing a purchase of one thousand shares of stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal, at the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky, has become a law. From what passed in both Houses of Congress in the discussion of this bill, added to the information since obtained from persons well acquainted with the commerce of the Ohio River, we are confirmed in the belief, that no work of similar character, and equal magnitude, in the United States, can be found, or undertaken, that is calculated to render advantages so general and extensive. It appeared, the loss annually sustained by the commerce of the Ohio river, occasioned by the obstruction to its navigation, presented by the Falls, was variously calculated to be from five hundred thousand to nine hundred thousand dollars. The single item of drayage round the Falls was estimated to amount to one hundred thousand dollars. The work was commenced in March, and is now prosecuting with adequate force—contracted to be completed in November, 1827, for three hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars. It is supposed, including cost of land and contingencies, the whole work, including dry-docks, will be completed for four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The stocks consists of six thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. It is believed the assessments will not exceed seventy dollars a share. The canal is contemplated to pass the largest class of steam boats, being one hundred and ninety feet wide. The fall of water is twenty-seven feet, affording an extensive and valuable water power, secured to the company by charter, which is perpetual, guarantying twelve and a half per cent. dividend, annually, limiting it to eighteen per cent. which those best acquainted with the commerce of the West, entertain no doubt will be divided. The stock having all been subscribed, it appears the object of the company in procuring the passage of this bill, was a precautionary measure to prevent embarrassment, should any delinquency take place, which from the embarrassment of trade, and the scarcity of capital, occasioned by the many recent failures, might in some degree, be expected. *Nat. Journal.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Pennsylvania Canal.—The Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania has advertised to receive proposals for a loan of $300,000, in conformity to the act passed at the last session of the legislature of that state, authorising a loan for the commencement of the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Blackstone Canal.—The Worcester, Ms. Spy, of the 3d inst. says "the line of the canal was located and marked out through this village last week. From the Blackstone factory in Mendon to Providence, it is all located and under contract, and about *five hundred* hands are actively engaged in its construction.—They have already commenced putting in the locks. It is the intention of the commissioners to commence the location from Mendon to this place next week, and put it under contract as fast as it can be accomplished."

Ohio Canal.—With a few interruptions the contractors on the Ohio Canal have prosecuted their labors during the late winter, and the whole line now under contract presents a scene of industry and enterprize which promise the most favourable results. It is expected that a part of the Ohio Canal will be in readiness for the navigation of boats the ensuing autumn.

Saxony Sheep.—The sheep mania which once infested the country, has at length been productive of great good. The merino is now crossed with native, and other breeds are introduced, which will give us the right quality of wool for every article we want. The Saxony breed make an excellent cross with the merino or the native, and their distribution through the country has given our old farmers more satisfaction than the introduction of any other breed. This is an immense country for wool. At the present time there is shorn every year in New-England more than six million pounds of wool, most of which is of good quality—and without intrenching upon the number of neat cattle, this amount may be quadrupled in ten years. Much credit is due to the enterprise of a few individuals in importing the various breeds; and it is to be hoped that they will be paid for their patriotic exertions.

Boston Gazette.

Punning.—An Eastern editor declared that ladies always pulled off the left stocking last. This declaration offended some of them, and they pronounced the busy, prying editor, to be no gentleman, and, moreover, asserting what was not true. The editor, not daunted, defends himself thus: "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another *left* on, and pulling off this is taking the *left* stocking off last.

Noah's Adv.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

The Bucks County Patriot contains a letter from Samuel Preston, of Stockport, which gives many interesting particulars relative to the founder of this commonwealth. Mr. Preston states that his grandmother, upwards of 100 years old when she died in 1794, often related that she had seen William Penn first land near, or where Philadelphia now stands. There were great guns on the ship; they fired, and all the settlement at the mouth of Neshamony, Indians and all, went to meet the governor. She was then of age and strength to travel that distance, say 19 miles, through the woods. She used to say that as the ship came up, the mast struck the trees at Swede's Hill, (the present navy yard;) that the white people had prepared the best entertainment they could, for the governor and his family; the Indians had done the same.—Both invited them. William Penn walked with the Indians; sat down with them on the ground, and ate with them roasted acorns and hominy; that pleased them so that they began to show how they could hop and jump. She said William Penn stepped up and beat them all.* Such wise complaisance won and secured their affection and friendship for William Penn during his life.

* Penn was 39 years old when he first landed.

Cherokees.—Mr. Elias Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, made an address on Sunday evening last, in the North Church in this City. He gave an interesting account of the state of the Nation, the statistical part of which appeared in this paper a few weeks since. Mr. B.'s address was manly and interesting. He stated that within a circle including the country within ten miles of his residence, he did not recollect a single male between the age of 15 and 25 years, who was unable to read. This great change has in a very considerable degree been effected by the syllable alphabet of Mr. Guest. A collection of 52 dollars was taken up to aid in the establishment of an Academy and Printing Press among the Cherokees. *Connecticut Journal.*

United Foreign Missionary Society.—The Anniversary of this Society was celebrated in New York on Wednesday evening last. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, of Washington county, at half past seven o'clock. The spacious assembly room of the City Hotel was crowded at a very early hour, by a very respectable and fashionable auditory, among whom, as usual, were many ladies. Hundreds of people endeavoured to obtain admittance in vain, and were compelled to return disappointed.

That portion of the public interested in the Missionary cause, having for a year past been apprised of the negociations which have been pending, for a union of the United Foreign Missionary Society with the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Boston; and they will no doubt be pleased to learn, that the arrangements for the union, or amalgamation, of the two institutions have been completed.

Baptist General Convention.—The General Convention of the Baptist Denomination, adjourned on Tuesday last after a session of two weeks.—Robert B. Semple, D. D. of Virginia, was chosen President, and the Rev. Howard Malcolm, Secretary. The Officers of the Board of Managers for the next three years are—Rev. William Staughton, D. D. President; Rev. Jesse Mercer, Rev. Daniel Sharp, Rev. O. B. Brown, and Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D. Vice Presidents; Rev. Lucas Bolles, D. D. of Salem, Corresponding, and Rev. F. Wayland, Jr. Recording Secretaries; and the Hon. Heman Lincoln, of Boston, Treasurer.

The most important acts which have passed during the present session are, as we understand, first, the removal of the seat of Foreign Missions from Washington to Boston. Another measure of equal importance which has been effected is the entire separation of the Missionary and Education concerns of the convention. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Frenchman, at New-Orleans, has been committed to prison, charged with threatening the life of Mr. Guillemin, the French Consul, and with intending to defraud the Insurance offices, &c. From the evidence which was offered, it appeared he is the same individual who had robbed a jeweller in Paris of 150,000 francs about five years since, who had been condemned to the gallies for life, escaped, and had lived in the first style at Havana, where his property had been seized and about 5000 dollars of the plunder recovered. Among the effects of the prisoner, were an air gun in a walking stick, a repeating rifle, several kinds of powder, fulminating, &c. and poisonous drugs, a bag of dollars, one 50 and five 20 dollar notes of the Newark Bank, and about a dozen of superb girdles, covered with gold and attached to buckles set with precious stones. Also, a variety of fine pearls, and other articles for ladies ornaments. *Georgian.*

Mint of the United States.—Of the gold coinage of the mint during the last year, seventeen thousand dollars was from the product of the gold mines of North Carolina.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1826.

The following gentlemen have declared themselves as candidates to represent this county, in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—Gen. M. McLeary and Wm. Davidson, Esq.

For the House of Commons—Wm. J. Alexander and Matthew Bain.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

On the Tuesday of Mecklenburg County Court, *John Sloan* was elected Sheriff, *Washington Morrison* County Solicitor, in the place of Samuel F. Love; *Thomas Boyd* County Trustee, and *John Black* County Surveyor.

In Iredell county, on the 15th instant, *Absalom R. Simonton* was elected Clerk of the County Court, in the place of Robert Simonton, deceased; and *Pinckney Caldwell* Sheriff.

In Rowan County, on the 18th instant, *Isaac D. Jones* was elected Sheriff, and *John Fulton* was re-elected County Trustee. The "Special Court" of that county was dispensed with, by the votes of a majority of the magistrates present.

A new born infant, entirely naked, was a few days since discovered lying in the road, 12 or 13 miles from this place, near the line between this county and Cabarrus. It was found by two children, while on their way to a neighbor's; and being alarmed, they ran back and told their mother. She returned with them and examined the child, which was dead, and had been deprived of part of one its legs, by a hog or some other animal; but from some cause, which is not yet accounted for, she went home and left the child lying where it was found. Some hours afterwards she informed some persons of the circumstance, and went with them to the spot, but the child had been taken away, and has not since been heard of. Several individuals, we understand, have been examined; but no discovery has as yet been made.

Minister to England.—Albert Gallatin has been appointed, with the consent of the Senate, Minister to England, in the place of Mr. King, who returns home on account of ill health. This appointment, like all others made by the present Executive, is found fault with; and Mr. Randolph, we presume, will say that another "Crawford man has been bought up!"

The appointment of Judge Trimble, of Kentucky, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, has been confirmed by the Senate, the opposition of Mr. Rowan to the contrary notwithstanding.

National Road.—The engineers estimate, that the probable cost per mile of the proposed road from Washington City to New-Orleans, will be $4,752 on the eastern route; $5,423 on the middle; and $4,173 on the western. We had supposed the eastern route would be much the most expensive, in consequence of the deficiency of materials; but it seems we were mistaken. The road will cost more on the middle route than on either of the others; while the eastern and western routes are placed very nearly on an equality, as to expense per mile; but in the aggregate, the eastern will cost upwards of 640,000 dollars more than the western, and nearly $600,000 less than the middle.

The bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 103 to 57. The sum allowed to Mr. Monroe is $15,333 33, without interest.

Libel in Massachusetts.—A libel case was recently tried in Taunton, Ms. when the defendant offered, in his defence, to prove the *truth* of the publication; but the Judge would not permit him to do this, on the ground that the *truth* of the words was no legal defence against a libel.

A man, by the name of Edmonson, living in King George County, Va. hung himself on the 19th instant; and what is most singular, his *wife* was looking at him when he swung off, and would not let her negro man, who was present and wished to cut him down, do so!

The country seems willing to give up to Congress, the rest of their session for declamation; as a shop-keeper throws in a remnant of stuff to his customer; with this difference, however, that the country pays the whole, scot and lot. *Nat. Gaz.*

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT.

The officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of North-Carolina militia, met in Charlotte on the 19th instant, when Col. Wm. N. Parks being called to the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their respect for the memory of their late commander, viz:—Surgeon *Thos. I. Johnson*, Adjutant *Daniel Coleman*, and Captain *John Hartt*. The committee, after retiring for a few minutes, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in consequence of the much lamented death of our late commandant, Col. James A. Means, each officer of this regiment will wear crape on the left arm, for ninety days, and also, at our next general review; and that each captain suggest the propriety of the same to their respective companies.

Resolved, that the above be published in the Catawba Journal for three weeks.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The 20th of May, being the anniversary of that day on which the Mecklenburgers of 1775 identified their fame with that of American Independence, was celebrated in this place by the *Lafayette Artillery Company*. This elegant military body, under the command of Capt. *Thomas I. Polk*, paraded on the college green, and after performing, in handsome style, the usual evolutions, they moved in order to the tavern of Robert. I. Dinkins, where an excellent dinner, given in compliment to their commander by the Artillerists, was prepared. The company was honored with a few of those revolutionary veterans who yet remain with us; who, in the times that tried men's souls, shed their blood freely when duty and honor called, and who considered individual interest but as dust in the balance when compared with their country's good. Gen. M. Stokes presided, and was assisted by Col. Thos. G. Polk in conducting the ceremonies of this day of public festivity. It was a public commemoration of the virtues of our fathers—it was a day of pride and gratification to the citizens of the county; and every bosom glowed with honest exultation, in the honor and glory paid on this occasion to the memory of our intrepid ancestors. The company was cheered with volunteer and patriotic songs from the gray-haired heroes, whose bosoms glowed with the fire that blazed so brightly in our revolutionary struggle. Mirth and good humor pervaded every bosom, and the feast was closed in harmony and good fellowship.

The following set toasts were drank, accompanied with discharges of cannon:

TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate*—Honored and revered be the memory of those noble and fearless spirits who, in 1775, first broke the chain of colonial despotism, and trampling the British Lion in the dust, raised the banner cry of liberty.

2. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—To their valor and patriotism we are indebted for the freedom we enjoy. Let us then continue to venerate and cherish in our hearts' core the scattered remnants that yet glimmer above the horizon of life.

3. *The Constitution of North-Carolina*—Endeared as it is to those who have prospered under its simple and republican principles, may it yet be so amended that population, and not geographical divisions, be the basis of legislative representation.

4. *The South-American Republics*—Freedom has planted and unfurled its banner on the heights of Chimberazo; long may it continue to float "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

5. *Washington*—Our common father, our protector, our benefactor. He stands in solitary grandeur the most sublime example of human perfection.

6. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—He needs no eulogy; for his name and his deeds, like his illustrious predecessor, Washington, are engraved in vivid characters on the hearts of every true American.

7. *Lafaye'te*—In the times that tried men's souls, the blood of the sons of France and Columbia flowed together in one brotherly current—a rich oblation on the altar of liberty.

8. *The President of the United States*—The wise and experienced statesman, the dignified and honorable man—a strict adherence to the principles of liberty and virtue will secure to him the applause of all parties.

9. *The Constitution of the U. States*—May it be so amended as to place the election of the President where it ought to be, and where it is safest—in the hands of the people.

10. *The South and the North*—United we stand; divided we fall:—Confusion to the man who would attempt a separation.

11. *The Senate of the U. States*—The wisdom of the people concentrated in the discussions of all questions—may a true regard be paid to that dignity which should characterize that body.

12. *The House of Representatives*—More expedition in business, and fewer long speeches, will please the people better, and cost the country less.

13. *The Greeks*—May the beacon fire of liberty, rekindled in the land where Leonidas warred and Homer sung, quickly dispel the Cimmerian gloom of European and Asiatic despotism.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. M. Stokes—The citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C.—they were the first in America to declare themselves an independent people—and they have never ceased to support that independence.

By Col. T. G. Polk—Gen. Jackson—the glorious son of the Carolinas, moving on to his high destiny—he will ere long be hailed the Chief Executive of a free people.

By Capt. Thos. I. Polk—Gen. Edmund P. Gaines.

By Thos. B. Smartt—Trimble and McDuffie—The calumniator described by Trimble stands falsely charged; but the traitor described by McDuffie stands already convicted.

By Doct. Jos. Darnall—The Charlotte Lafayette Artillery—May they load with the powder from pure hickory coal, with ball from the metal of our own western mountains; their match the resentment of a sovereign people, and their aim the final overthrow of a corrupt Administration.

[We were not present at the above celebration; but we deem it proper to state, and we have been requested to do so, that the latter toast, by Doct. Darnall, of S. Carolina, was not received with approbation. After the toast had been read, and the company was called on to cheer it, the President of the day, (Gen. Stokes,) rose and stated his objections, and depicted the impropriety of its being given on such an occasion—that it was reiterating a charge of corruption which had never been proved, and which he was not prepared to assent to; and the toast was not cheered.]

By Rich'd Alexander, Esq.—The citizens of Mecklenburg—the worthy descendants of an heroic and chivalrous ancestry.

By Lawson H. Alexander—Gen. Greene—next to Washington the saviour and benefactor of the United States.

By Doct. Pinckney C. Caldwell—Major. Gen. George Graham, our departed friend and fellow-citizen—in his public and private character were eminently combined the amiable virtues of the citizen, with the stern independence of the soldier.

By Nathaniel W. Alexander—State Rights—The Doric pillars that support the Corinthian fabric of our National Government.

Mr. Jefferson....The New-York Committee who have taken into consideration Mr. Jefferson's project of disposing of his property by lottery, have presented an address to their fellow-citizens, of which the following is an extract:—

"A plan has been proposed, which relieves the subject of its difficulty, and will enable his fellow-citizens to aid Mr. Jefferson in a manner honorable to themselves, and flattering to him.—It is, to raise, by individual subscription, a sufficient amount to purchasethe tickets of the lottery, *in order to destroy them.* He would thus be left in the enjoyment of his property, undisturbed by the apprehension of future embarrassment. If an adequate sum be obtained in time, it is contemplated to burn the tickets *on the Fourth of July next.* Nothing could be more appropriate to the *Fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence*, than that it should be the day of relief to the patriot, whose present difficulties are in some degree connected with the perilous decision of that memorable epoch."

It is now certainly ascertained, that the committee of *twenty-four*, appointed by the house of representatives to digest an amendment to the constitution of the United States, in conformity with the adopted resolution proposed by Mr. M'Duffie, will not make a report during the existing session—and, probably, never. The same subject was yesterday agitated in the senate, when Mr. Benton agreed that it was too late in the session to act upon it. It is the opinion of many, that the amendment has gone to

"That undiscover'd country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns."

Alexandria Gazette.

As many persons are curious to know when Mr. Randolph's Senatorial term expires, we can inform them that it will terminate on the 3d of March, 1827.

The following will show when the terms, for which all the Senators in the present Congress were appointed, will expire.

In 1827.—Messrs. Holmes, Mills, Robbins, Edwards of Con. Van Buren, M'Ilvaine, Findlay, Clayton, Smith, Randolph, Eaton, Ruggles, Noble, Reed, Benton, Seymour.

In 1829.—Messrs. Chandler, Bell, Lloyd, Knight, Dickerson, Tazewell, Van Dyke, Branch, Hayne, Cobb, Johnson, of Ky., White, Johnston of Lou., Williams, Thomas, King.

In 1831.—Messrs. Woodbury, Willey, Chase, Sandford, Marks, Chambers, Berrien, Rowan, Harrison, Hendricks, Kane, Pickens, Barton, Macon, Harper, Bouligny. *Norfolk Herald.*

In the course of Mr. Randolph's second Speech against the Bankrupt Bill, on the 4th inst. it is stated that he was left, the greater part of his time, with but 12 or 13 Senators in their seats. At one time there was but 8 present, and not more than 8 or 9 persons in the lobby. The effect of this desertion is said to have been very visible upon Mr. Randolph. *Chas. Cour.*

Terrible Explosion.—It gives us much concern to have to record the following melancholy and disastrous accident. A gentleman who boarded the Steam Boat Susquehanna, a few minutes after the horrible explosion, gives us the following particulars. The Engineer assured the owners there was as much steam on as the boiler would bear, but they insisted on more being raised. This was done, and the explosion was instantaneous. The unfortunate, and too obedient Engineer, was literally completely skinned. He is not expected to survive. While they were carrying him up into the Town of Berwick, nearly opposite to which, in attempting to ascend the Nescopeck falls, in the river Susquehanna, where the explosion took place, he said he had done his duty, and hoped the public would do theirs to his family.

Mr. Probst, of Catawissa, a sensible and a worthy man, a member of the General Assembly, is so dreadfully scalded, that he is not expected to live. One other person, whose name we have not learned, is supposed to be too shockingly scalded to recover.

Nine other persons were severely scalded and three were missing who are supposed to have been killed. This frightful accident took place on Wednesday last between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Immediatlely after the explosion, the boat took fire, but it was soon extinguished. *Dem. Press.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman to his friend in this city, dated

MEMPHIS, SHELBY CO. TEN. APRIL 17.

A strange misfortune has happened to the Horses of this country. Since yesterday I have lost four, and my last two I expect will die in a few hours.—Something like forty have died in two miles of me in the last 24 hours....supposed to be occasioned by the Buffaloe Gnat, a small fly which continues about three days. They get into the nostrils, ears and sheath of the horse, and produce an inflammation which takes off the horse in a few hours. *Raleigh Register.*

Obituary.

It becomes the melancholy task of a friend to record the decease of Col. James A. Means, of Cabarrus county. A few days painful struggle with an obstinate billious cholic, in despite of all that the skill of his physicians and the affectionate and unremitted attention of his friends and relations could effect, terminated in his death on Monday morning, the 15th May, in the 27th year of his life. It is the lot of all men to die;—but it has been seldom indeed, that one has been swept from the stage of existence so much the subject of sorrow and regret as our departed fellow-citizen. Death, the destroyer, pays no respect to persons. The rich and the poor, the old and the young, the virtuous and the vicious, among human beings, are all alike his victims. If all that could render man respected and beloved, could have saved our friend, he would have been spared to us for many years to come. In every capacity of life, his conduct wore our love and esteem, and left us nothing to regret. He was truly without an enemy. In the death of one, who as an officer was honest, active and intelligent, as a citizen useful, as a neighbour kind and obliging, as a son dutiful, as a brother affectionate, and as a husband and father tender and attentive. What have we not lost? A link in the chain which bound our little society together is broken, and it is not in human power to fill it again. But it becomes not us, as christians, however much we may lament, to murmer. The Allmighty, whose fiat created man, hath said, "the measure of my servant's cup is full—I will take him unto myself;" and it is our duty to submit with humility to the mysterious dispensations of Providence. [COMMUNICATED.

DIED—In this town, on the 22d instant, Mrs. *Margaret Wishard*, upwards of 90 years of age. She had been a resident of this place for about half a century.

Gen. George Graham's ESTATE.

THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of General George Graham, deceased, will sell a part of the perishable property, at the late dwelling of the said deceased, on Thursday, the 8th day of June next, viz: two likely Horses, a large stock of Sheep, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, and an abundance of other property too tedious to mention. Also, a valuable library. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. M. BOSTWICK, WM. E. McREE, } *Adm'rs.*

May 22, 1826. 2t86

Those indebted to the above estate, are requested to make payment to either of the administrators without delay; those having claims, are requested to present them. Also, those having books borrowed of said deceased, are requested to return them shortly.

W. M. B. & W. E. McR.

Dr. J. D. Boyd,

INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of

MEDICINES,

which he is willing to warrant are genuine; and will sell upon as reasonable terms as any person can purchase in Charleston, at the retail prices.

3t86

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book accounts, will please call and settle their accounts by cash or note. I would prefer the cash; but a note will do, provided I have some security of receiving payment in a reasonable time. I have taken into view the pressure of the times, and am disposed to give every indulgence I can, consistent with my situation. I hope this notice will be attended to, as it is dissagreeable for me to be compelled to make collection forcibly.

SAML. M'COMB.

Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 6t89.

For Sale.

A GOOD, strong, neat family CARRIAGE and HARNESS for sale. It has been used awhile, and shall go low. Apply at this office.

May 17, 1826. 4t87

Watch and Clock Repairing.

BENJ. COHEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, next door north of Mr. Harris' store, where he solicits a share of public patronage. Clocks and Watches will be repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to keep time.

Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 3t86

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

pecially all such treaties as our habitual policy leads us to form. But I suppose the author of the amendment uses the word in a larger and higher sense. He means that the ministers shall not discuss or consider any measure which may have a tendency, in any degree, to place us in a hostile attitude towards any foreign State. And here again, one cannot help repeating, that the injunction is, not to propose or assent to any such measure, but not to consider it; not to answer it, if proposed; not to resist it with reasons.

But, if this objection were removed, still the instruction could not properly be given. What important or leading measure is there, connected with our foreign relations, which can be adopted, without the possibility of committing us to the necessity of a hostile attitude? Any assertions of our plainest rights may, by possibility, have that effect. The author of the amendment seems to suppose that our pacific relations can never be changed, but by our own option. He seems not to be aware that other states may compel us, in defence of our own rights, to measures, which in their ultimate tendency, may commit our neutrality. Let me ask, if the ministers of other powers, at Panama, should signify to our agents that it was in contemplation immediately to take some measure which these agents know to be hostile to our policy, adverse to our rights, and such as we could not submit to—should they be left free to speak the sentiments of their Government, to protest against the measure, and to declare that the United States would not see it carried into effect? or should they, as this amendment proposes, be enjoined silence, let the measure proceed, and afterwards, when, perhaps, we go to war to redress the evil, we may learn that if our objections had been fairly and frankly stated, the step would not have been taken? Look, sir, to the very case of Cuba—the most delicate, and vastly the most important point in all our foreign relations. Do gentlemen think they exhibit skill or statemanship, in laying such restraints as they propose on our ministers, in regard to this subject, among others? It has been made matter of complaint, that the Executive have not used, already, a more decisive tone towards Mexico and Colombia, in regard to their designs on this Island. Pray, sir, what tone could be taken, under these instructions? Not one word—not one single word could be said on the subject? If asked whether the United States would consent to the occupation of that island by those republics, or to its transfer by Spain to a European power; or whether we would resist such occupation or such transfer, what could they say? "That is a matter we cannot discuss, and cannot consider—it would commit our neutral relations—we are not at liberty to express the sentiments of our Government on the subject; we have nothing at all to say." Is this, sir, what gentlemen wish, or what they would recommend?

If, sir, we give these instructions, and they should be obeyed, and inconvenience or evil result, who is answerable? And I suppose it is expected they will be obeyed. Certainly it cannot be intended to give them, and not to take the responsibility of consequences, if they be followed. It cannot be intended to hold the President answerable both ways; first to our instructions, and, secondly, for having obeyed them, if evil comes from obeying them.

Sir, events may change. If we had the power to give instructions, and if these proposed instructions were proper to be given, before we arrive at our own homes, affairs may take a new direction, and the public interest require new and corresponding orders to our agents abroad.

This is said to be an extraordinary case, and, on that account, to justify our interference. If the fact were true, the consequence would not follow. If it be the exercise of a power assigned by the constitution to the Executive, it can make no difference whether the occasion be common or uncommon. But, in truth, there have been much stronger cases for the interference of the House, where, nevertheless, the House has not interfered. For example: in the negotiations for peace carried on at Ghent. In that case, Congress, by both Houses, had declared war, for certain alleged causes.—After the war had lasted some years, the President, with the advice of the Senate, appointed ministers to treat of peace; and he gave them such instructions as he saw fit. Now, as the war was declared by Congress, and was waged to obtain certain ends, it would have been plausible to say that Congress ought to know the instructions under which peace was to be negotiated, that they might see whether the objects for which the war was declared, had been abandoned. Yet no such claim was set up. The President gave instructions, such as his judgment dictated, and neither House asserted any right of interference.

Sir, there are gentlemen in this House, opposed to this mission, who, I hope, will nevertheless consider this question of amendment on general constitutional grounds. They are gentlemen of much estimation in the community, likely, I hope, long to continue in the public service; and I trust, they will well reflect on the effect of this amendment on the separate powers and duties of the several departments of the government.

An honorable member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hemphill,) has alluded to a resolution introduced by me the session before the last. I should not have referred to it myself, had he not invited the reference; but I am happy in the opportunity of showing how that resolution coincides with every thing which I say to-day. What was that resolution?—When an interesting people were struggling for national existence against a barbarous despotism, when there were good hopes, (hopes, yet, I trust, to be fully realized,) of their success, and when the Holy Alliance had pronounced against them certain false and abominable doctrines, I moved the House to resolve—what? Simply, that provision ought to be made by law to defray the expense of an agent or commissioner to that country, whenever the President should deem it expedient to make such appointment. Did I propose any instruction to the President, or any limit on his discretion?—None at all, sir; none at all. What resemblance then can be found between that resolution and this amendmet? Let those who think any such resemblance exists, adopt, if they will, the words of the resolution, as a substitute for this amendment. We shall gladly take them.

I am, therefore, Mr. Chairman, against the amendment; not only as not being a proper manner of exercising any power belonging to this House; but also as not containing instruction fit to be given, if we possessed the power of giving them. And as my vote will rest on these grounds, I might terminate my remarks here; but the discussion has extended over a broader surface, and, following where others have led, I will ask your indulgence to a few observations on the more general topics of the debate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Miscellaneous.

The Plague.—During the great Plague in London, in 1665, Dr. Hodges was one of the persons appointed by the College of Physicians to visit the sick. The great Sydenham quitted London to avoid the contagion, but at length returned, appearently ashamed of his cowardice. Many Physicians volunteered their services on this occasion: among those was the celebrated Dr. Glisson. Out of the number employed in this benevolent task, nine perished. Hodges survived, and has given the following account of the means by which he believes he preserved himself from the infection. "As soon as I rose in the morning early, I took the quantity of a nutmeg of the antipestilential electuary; then, after the dispatch of the private concerns of my family, I ventured into a large room, where crowds of citizens used to be in waiting for me, and there I commonly spent two or three hours as in an hospital, examining the several conditions and circumstances of all who came thither, some of which had ulcers yet uncured, and others to be advised under the first symptoms of seizure; all which I endeavoured to dispatch, with all possible care to their various exigencies. As soon as this crowd could be discharged, I judged it not proper to go abroad fasting, and therefore got my breakfast; after which, till dinner time, I visited the sick at their houses; whereupon, entering their houses, I immediately had burnt some proper thing upon coals, and also kept in my mouth some lozenges all the while I was examining them. But they are in a mistake who report that physicians used on such occasions very hot things, as myrrh, zedoary, angelica, ginger, &c. for many, deceived thereby, raised inflammations upon their tonsils, and greatly endangered their lungs. I further took care not to go into the rooms of the sick when I sweated, or was short-breathed with walking, and kept my mind as composed as possible, being sufficiently warned by such who had grievously suffered by uneasiness in that respect. After some hours visiting in this manner, I returned home. Before dinner, I always drank a glass of sack to warm the stomach, refreshing the spirits, and dissipate any beginning lodgment of the infection. I chose meats for my table that yielded an easie and generous nourishment, roasted before boiled, and pickles not only suitable to the meats, but the nature of the distemper (and, indeed, in this melancholy time, the city greatly abounded with variety of all good things of that nature). I seldom, likewise, rose from dinner without drinking more wine. After this, I had always many persons who came for advice; and as soon as I could dispatch them, I again visited till eight or nine at night, and then concluded the evening at home, by drinking to cheerfulness of my old favourite liquor, which encouraged sleep, and an easie breathing through the pores all night. But if in the day-time I found the least approaches of the infection upon me, as by giddiness, loathing at stomach, and faintness, I immediately had recourse to a glass of this wine, which easily drove these beginning disorders away by transpiration. Yet in the whole course of the infection, I found myself ill but twice, but was soon again cleared of its approaches by these means, and the help of such antidotes as I kept always by me." In another part of his history of the Plague, he gives the following extraordinary account. Speaking of the nurses who attended the sick, he adds, "These wretches, out of greediness to plunder the dead, would strangle their patients, and charge it to the distemper in their throats; others would secretly convey the pestilential taint from sores of the infected to those who were well. The case of a worthy citizen was very remarkable, who, being suspected dying by his nurse, was beforehand stripped by her; but recovering again, he came a second time into the world naked."

"Sail down the Tigris, or up the Nile," says a German writer, "travel through the desert of Irak, or the delicious plains of Syria: seek the valleys of Hajaz, or the delightful solitudes of Yaman—every where you will meet professional story-tellers, in listening to whose tales the people find their greatest amusement. They are to be seen in the tent of the Bedouin and the hut of the Fallah; in the village coffee-houses, as well as those of Bagdad, Damascus and Cairo. When the intense heat of noon compels the traveller to stop on his journey, and interrupts the transactions of business, the people of the caravan, and the crowd of the bazaar gather together beneath a spreading tree, or in a coffee-house, to listen with attentive ears to the story teller, who for hours will astonish and delight them, and then in the most interesting part break off, to take up the tale again in the cool of the evening. Even then he does not always finish his narrative, but often defers the end of it until the morning; when, instead of indulging his audience with the catastrophe, he will begin a new story. In the great towns these story-tellers form a particular corporation; and, like every other trade, are under the government of their own shaikh."

"He is gone to Pot."—A tailor of Sarmacand, living near the gate that led to the burying place, had by his shopboard an earthen pot, hanging on a nail, into which he threw a little stone when any corpse was carried by; and at the end of every moon, he counted the contents of his pot, in order to ascertain the number of the deceased. At length the tailor died himself, and some time after, one that was unacquainted with his death, observing his shop to be deserted, inquired what was become of him. One of the neighbours answered, "The tailor is gone to pot as well as the rest."

Brady's Varieties of Literature.

A solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. 'Indeed, Sir, said the lady, there is no necessity for you to *file* your *bill*, for I am sure it is sharp enough already.'

An Irish Salior's Prayer.—An honest Hibernian tar, a great favorite with the gallant Nelson, used to pray in these words every night when he went into his hammock: "God be thanked, I never killed any man, nor no man ever killed me—God bless the world and success to the navy."

Low cunning, intrigue, and stratagem, are soon acquired; but manly, durable policy which never sacrifices the general interest to a partial or momentary advantage, is not so cheaply formed in the human understanding.

It is very fashionable to publish amusing superscriptions of letters: the following addressed to General Clark, when he was Governor of Missouri Territory, by an English travelling preacher, is entitled to a place. "To His Madgesty William Clark, Sovereign and Governor of the Territory of Massury in the United States of America, St. Lewis. This with care and speede Favored by the male."

Runaway Subscribers.—We are inclined to believe that proprietors of Newspapers would do a service to the community by publishing the names of such mean spirited men as subscribe for papers, and after receiving them, one, two or three years, as the case may be, change their residence by running away or otherwise leaving the printer unpaid, the paper still going, and the Postmaster to inform that the subscriber had made off, bag and baggage. All flagrant cases at least should be published.

Anson Gibbs, received the Statesman at Ovid, Seneca county, to the amount of $11 94, and went off without paying for it. This is the only *recommendation* we can give him to the confidence of others.

Statesman.

A gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, has invented a new mode of ascending and descending hills with a Railway, which bids fair to render that cheap mode of transportation perfect.

CANALS.

From the statements made by an ingenious and careful calculator in the New-York Observer, it appears that there are now actually completed, within the limits of the United States, 690 miles of Canals, with 2645 feet of lockage, constructed at an expense of $14,500,000:—that there are now in progress, 828 miles of canal, with 3,611 feet of lockage, to be completed in a few years, at an expense of $10,250,000, when the whole extent of canal will be 1518 miles, with 6256 feet of lockage at an expense of $23,750,000. It is estimated that at the expiration of ten years there will be 3000 miles of internal navigation, exclusive of rivers.

In 1817, at the commencement of the Erie and Champlain Canals, there were scarcely 100 miles of Canal passing through the territory of the Union: So rapid has been the advance in the system of internal improvement which is spreading wealth over the land, such the enterprise of our population, that within ten years more than half the same number of miles of canal have been constructed, which in Eengland have been made during fifty years, urged and aided by the overgrown capital aud immense resources of that kingdom. One hundred canals have been worked in the last half century, stretching 2683 miles, at an expense of $182,000,000 yielding an annual profit of ten per cent. on the capital invested.

Nat. Aegis.

To Farmers.—To prevent wheat from smutting, wash the seed well, and add 4 quarts of slacked lime to each bushel and rtis it well, and let it stand three days. The gentleman who communicated the above says he has practised it on all kinds of wheat, and different kinds of soil for ten years and has never failed of complete success.

N. E. Farmer.

Domestic Enterprise.—We saw a few days since, at the Counting-room of Messrs. Tileston & Brown, a few pieces of Silk Handkerchiefs which struck us as singularly beautiful. On examinatton we found them to be in every respect far superior to any imported ones we had seen, and were somewhat surprised to learn they were from the Dying and Printing establishment of Messrs. Barretts, Tileston, & Co. located on Staten Island, near New-York. The improvements effecting in every branch of industry by the application of American talent, capital and industry are out-stripping the wildest imaginings of theory, and are rapidly advancing our country in wealth and all its concomitant blessings.

Boston Statesman.

Lost,

ON Saturday, the 13th instant, between the dwelling-house of the subscriber and Charlotte, a bundle of papers, among which were the following:—One note on Thomas P. Berryhill, for $27 83, dated August 22, 1823; one do. on Walter Faries, with Thomas I. Grier as security, for $35, dated January 1, 1825; one do. on Alexander J. Porter, for $10, date not recollected; a receipt of Robert Sloan, for a note of $12, placed in his hands for collection; and one other paper, of no use to any person but the owner. All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes, as payment is stopped.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

May 16, 1826. 3t86

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday, the 2d day of June, at the late dwelling-house of Jno. Bigham, deceased, all the personal property not willed by the deceased, consisting of thirteen likely young Negroes, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention Where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by the subscriber.

JNO. WEEKS, Executor.

May 8, 1826. 2t85

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

☞The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 79tf

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good *small* farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

3mt89

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

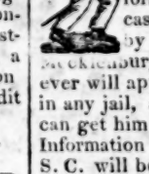
THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

Notice.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of April, a negro man named WILL, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a downcast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James M'Culloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Whoever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received.

JAMES KENDRICK.

May 2, 1826. 4t85

State of North-Carolina,

Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. The heirs at law of William Stewart, deceased. } Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

3m91—price adv. $4.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Just Published,

AND forsale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.